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REDS' RESISTANCE SMASHED Last Communist Pressure Point On Central Front Removed

COMMENT

Things are looking up in Indo-China politically as well as in the military sense. The deadlock in the formation of a Vietnam Cabinet has been resolved, and Nationalist politicians at odds with Bao Dai are returning. The turn is not yet decisive, but it is a turn.

The change is due chiefly to the new High Commissioner. General de Lattre de Tassigny now feels the position is stable enough to enable him to fly to Paris to consult his Government about the next developments.

Until recently Saigon was the centre for all decisions, even in minor matters. It often resulted in paralysis of action. Field commanders could not travel around in their own areas without seeking Saigon's permission. Orders from Saigon were often delayed or conflicting.

Now the field commanders, some of whom are new men selected by the High Commissioner himself, will have to make their own decisions.

Meanwhile improvements in morale and equipment of the Union forces have been paralleled by expansion and re-training of Vietminh forces through Chinese aid. In effect, two new armies are poised against each other.

In the passage of the Vietminh from guerilla to frontal tactics the French have held their own. They have the advantage of air power, though bad weather will now hamper air operations for some time.

The unknown, but vital, factor, is China. There are said to be 100,000 Chinese troops along the border. The French military attitude is that intervention may not happen. It depends more on diplomatic and political factors than on purely military ones. So they are putting first things first and concentrating on the effort to defeat the Vietminh—still enough of a problem in itself.

Meanwhile the breaking of the long political deadlock is quite as promising as the recent check suffered by Vietminh in the attack on the Red River delta.

Enemy Fleeing Northward After "Terrible Beating"

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

A United Nations task force, backed by intense artillery and air fire power, today straightened the Allied line in the central Korean front by smashing the only remaining Communist pressure point.

Lieutenant-General Matthew B. Ridgway announced today that his troops had again gained the initiative with the smashing of the last serious resistance on the central front.

WESTERN PROPOSALS TO RUSSIA

Paris, Feb. 19.

The joint Western note to Russia, presented today, has proposed a Big Four deputies' conference in Paris and asked Russia to review all questions involving world tension, particularly in Eastern Europe, a French Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The note, in five points, was three pages long, he said.

The reply covers some of the same ground as the British note to Russia on alleged violation of the Anglo-Soviet treaty.

The last Soviet note on the talks contained a volume of accusation against the Western Powers which they have felt obliged to reject before passing to the constructive side of their reply. In particular, the charge of re-arming Western Germany is believed to be disposed of in the tripartite reply along the same lines but more briefly than in the British note.

The immediate issue involved in the present exchange is the offer by the Western Powers of a hard date—March 5—for a preliminary meeting of experts in Paris to discuss an agenda for a subsequent conference of Foreign Ministers.

This offer is based on the assumption that Moscow will be prepared to discuss, at least among experts in Paris, other causes of tension besides German problems, including the rearmament of Eastern Europe under Soviet direction.

Opinion is divided in London on the chances of Moscow agreeing to the Paris meeting without further exchange of notes, particularly in the light of Marshal Stalin's recent violent attack on the policies of the Western Powers.

But observers who attended earlier four-Power meetings recall that a vigorous Soviet propaganda barrage before important conferences has been the rule rather than the exception, and has not always influenced the attitude of Soviet delegates at the conference table.

Consequently, there is one school in London which sees in Premier Stalin's outburst a prelude to acceptance of a four-Power meeting rather than a rejection of the Western Powers' proposal.

What is more difficult to see is how a four-Power meeting of Ministers can bridge the gulf on European rearmament which has been so clearly defined in the Stalin declaration and the British reply to it.—Reuter.

It was a day of light activity elsewhere along the coast-to-coast line. United Nations troops moved up to consolidate positions along the Han River just south of Seoul.

General Ridgway said that the Communists had taken a fearful beating in their efforts to smash in the Allied front. They had been followed up as they disengaged to points beyond those from which they had launched their initial assault.

During the last 36 hours, he said, the United Nations forces had had to reach out to make aggressive contact with the Communists. These advances had brought the British troops headed by tanks and artillery to the south bank of the frozen Han River, 15 miles east of Seoul.

General Ridgway said that Allied forces were now at the "water's edge" on the river for 35 miles.

At the only point where the Communists were dangerous—the out-flanking move southeast of Wonju toward the town of Chechon—a United States task force, pushing back the Communists, overran hill entrenchments in a running fight through uncovered mountain roads.

Warplanes made a record in effective sorties over the front line.

The warplanes, ranging over the snow-covered pine forests in front of tanks and infantry since dawn, reported better than average results.

General Ridgway showed correspondents an ancient spear which, he said, had been used against the United Nations' modern arms in the bend of the Han River.

"They must have been low on weapons to use it against our mechanised forces in this year of 1951," he said.

38TH PARALLEL

Six to seven Chinese Communist Army Corps of the Fourth Field Army had been identified south of the 38th Parallel. He added that the 38th Parallel had not entered his thinking.

"We are interested in killing as many Chinese and North Koreans as possible, and losing as few lives of our soldiers as possible."

The General praised the magnificent performance of the French and American troops who were surrounded for two days in the defence of Chip-yong, the forward bastion during the Chinese Communist drive on Wonju.

He had high praises, too, for the fighting qualities of the United Nations troops who supported the Americans in the "limited offensive" which took the Allies to the southern outskirts of Seoul.

"I can honestly express my feeling of pride and satisfaction

AMERICAN HINT TO SWEDEN

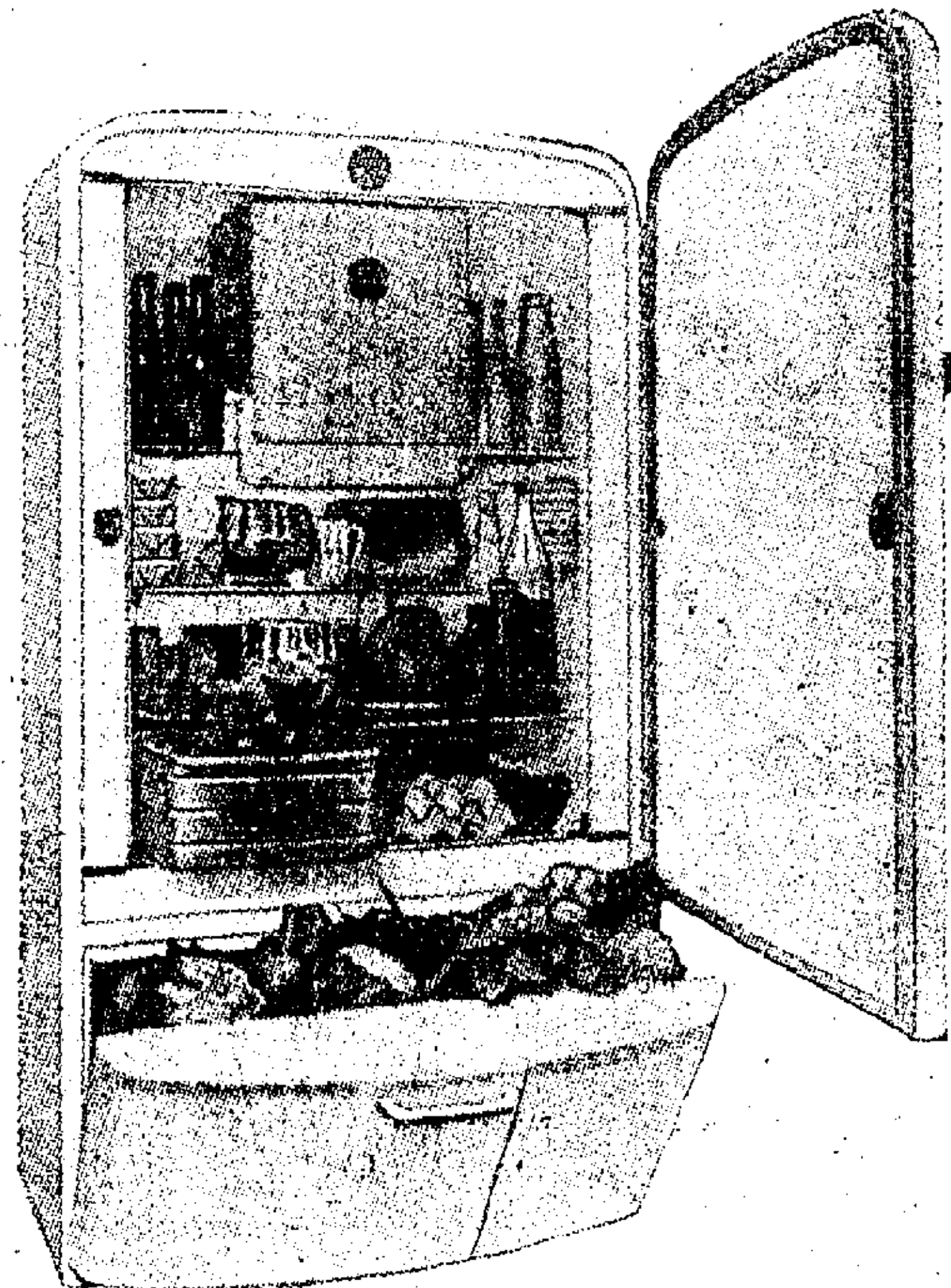
Washington, Feb. 19.

An authoritative source said today that the United States had suggested to the Swedish Government the desirability of restricting shipments of strategic materials to Communist China, the USSR and its Eastern European satellites.

The suggestion was made in formal representations. The United States would like Sweden to restrict shipments of materials which are on the United States "A List" of goods banned from delivery to Communist-controlled countries.

The United States has a list of 1,500 products on which it requires export licences for overseas shipments, but the "A List" is admittedly much smaller. The United States Government only insists upon licences for the shipment of the larger list so as to know what trade is being conducted in them, but it almost always prohibits the shipment of the smaller "A List" to Red regions.—United Press.

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Windsors Aid Charity



The Duchess of Windsor receiving US\$100 from her husband for the Salvation Army at a booth in the lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. More than 1,000 of the Army's uniformed and volunteer women workers manned 150 booths in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens in a two-week campaign to raise money. —Central Press.

Gammans On Burma

London, Feb. 19. Mr Leonard Gammans, Conservative, asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons today if, "in view of our military treaty with Burma, he has had or proposes to have any special consultations with the Government of Burma with regard to the supply of arms and military advisers to the White Flag Communist leaders in Burma."

Mr Kenneth Younger, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, replied in a written answer: "No." —Reuter.

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EX-OFFICER'S DENIAL OF ESPIONAGE CHARGES: GRAZ TRIAL OPENS

Graz, Feb. 19.

A British Army ex-officer, Neville Macvey Napier, aged 32, denied passing information about the British Army to a suspected foreign spy when charged before a British military court here today.

The tall, fair-haired former officer pleaded not guilty to the following four charges:

- (1) Obtaining information about the British forces inconsistent with the interests of these forces;
- (2) Trying to obtain such information in Judenburg;
- (3) Giving such information to Franz Gabriel Reicher or Fraulein Maria Vogrinier, alias Frieberger, both Austrian subjects;
- (4) Falsely pretending to a baker, Franz Wagner, that he was a member of the British army.

RUSSIAN STRENGTH IN EAST GERMANY

Washington, Feb. 19.

The State Department today said it has reports that Russia has 35 fully armoured or mechanised divisions in East Germany and Poland.

The State Department said the Russians were also reported to have restored railway lines across Eastern Germany.

Both statements were in the Department's summary of the East-West rivalry over Germany.

The summary said: "Reliable reports indicate that Russia's satellites have increased their armed strength since the outbreak of the war in Korea, and that the USSR has 25 fully armoured or mechanised divisions in East Germany and Poland alone and virtually limitless manpower within its own borders."

"Reports reveal also that the Russians have now restored rail lines which they had dug up and taken away from Eastern Germany shortly after the surrender. These railways, in the event of war with the Western powers, would be supply lines from Russia proper through the Soviet zone of Germany."

The publication was entitled "Recent Soviet Pressures on Germany." It reviewed Soviet-American exchanges over a possible Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting over world tensions.

The memorandum said that Russia had tried to intimidate Western Europe, called for sabotage in Western Germany and been engaged in training substantial para-military forces in East Germany. The United States has previously accused Russia of building up military forces in East Germany which could be used for an attack on the Western Reich. It has likewise charged Russia's satellites with exceeding the armed strength permitted in their World War II treaties. Some authorities estimate the satellite armies at 600,000 men—double the treaty limit.

While the United States is holding the door open to a big power conference in an effort to settle outstanding differences, the document held out little hope for success. Even if the big powers can agree on what they will discuss—the current subject of dispute—it said: "It would be an extraordinary conference that could resolve such differences as have already produced war in Asia."

It said that, by their very nature, the Soviet notes had aroused serious doubts that the Kremlin actually wanted a conference. "Fast experience and current intelligence have made the United States sceptical of the Kremlin's statements." —United Press.

To all these charges Napier replied "No" in a firm voice. The prosecutor said that Napier came to Austria with the British forces in May, 1945, and stayed there until demobilised in 1946.

Towards the end of 1950 he came back to Austria with his Austrian-born wife, whom he married in 1947, and got a post with the British Railway Transport Officer on the station at Judenburg, a British zone town.

Napier came to know Reicher by chance in 1950, the prosecutor said. Reicher was already under observation by the British Field Security Police on suspicion of being a foreign agent.

When Reicher's house was searched in January documents were found containing information about the British forces.

CHARGE DROPPED

The prosecutor said he would produce evidence that these documents were handed either to Reicher or to a Maria Vogrinier by Napier.

When hearing resumed in the afternoon the prosecution dropped one of the four charges against Napier—that of "falsely claiming to be a member of the British army."

A statement alleged to have been made by Napier to the British Security Police was read in court.

In it Napier said Reicher told him that he was a correspondent of the "Middle European Press Agency" and could make Napier "military correspondent" of the Agency.

Reicher offered 600 to 800 schillings for a "good report" and 400 to 600 schillings for a less important one.

Having been assured that the deal was "on the level" Napier was alleged to have said in the statement that he accepted the post.

BOFORS GUN

The documents discovered in Reicher's apartment were produced in court. They consisted of a cutting from the "BTA Weekly Journal" (a paper published for the British troops in Austria) showing a Bofors gun with exact details written by hand on it; an article on the organisation of a Signals platoon, with a sketch showing its relation to Signals staff headquarters; and the programme for the training of an infantry battalion.

Napier's defence said that the Bofors gun was of Czechoslovak make and its construction was well-known in many other lands.

Defence Counsel told the court that in his opinion the "military documents" were completely valueless from a security point of view. The court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Napier's wife—beautiful and red-haired—was in court today. She is the former wife of the Austrian Count Henckal Bonnersmarck, and is 10 years older than Napier. —Reuter.

Sending Coals To Newcastle

London, Feb. 19.

Britain has bought 10,000 tons of coal from India, the Fuel Minister, Mr Philip Noel-Baker, told the House of Commons today.

More will be bought if it does not prejudice India's exports to normal markets, he added. —Reuter.

TITO CALL FOR UNITY

Belgrade, Feb. 19.

Marshal Tito declared here today that the preparedness of the whole Yugoslav people was a guarantee that the country would not be split.

"This will be contrary to all statements by the Cominform, which says that Yugoslavia is preparing for an aggressive war against her neighbours and against Soviet Russia—the country with the world's largest army," he told delegates of the Congress of Serbian Fighters for Freedom (Partisans).

He said that in the present situation the Fighters for Freedom must develop their movement still further and prepare in all fields to defend Yugoslavia against an attack.

The unity of Yugoslavia, its freedom and socialism were such tremendous assets gained in the war of liberation that it was not enough for the Army alone to defend them. The whole people must take part in defence, he said.

"This will be the guarantee of our invincibility because a people defending its assets cannot be defeated." —Reuter.

Established Practice Recognised

London, Feb. 19.

General Douglas MacArthur's decree authorising Japan to conduct limited direct negotiation with foreign powers was seen here as a formal recognition of an established practice rather than a revolutionary step in restoring Japan's sovereignty, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The decree, dated Feb. 13, allows the Japanese Government to treat by written notes directly with 20 countries other than the United States, with whom it is in friendly relations, on questions ordinarily falling within the province of consulates or Foreign Ministries.

Copies of the exchanges will be sent to the American occupation authorities, who have nominally handled all foreign affairs questions for Japan to date.

In fact, it was stated that the Japanese Government has for some time past enjoyed considerable latitude in conducting day-to-day exchanges on approved subjects so that the decree's main effect will be to legitimise officially this procedure.

The British Government was not notified in advance of the issue of the decree, it was understood. —Reuter.

US WAR STRATEGY EXPOUNDED

Strategic Air Force Would Be The First In Action General Collins Testifies On Armed Aid To Europe

Washington, Feb. 19.

If a third world war came, the United States Strategic Air Force would hit Russia with tremendous might and would not wait until land battles had been decided, General J. Lawton Collins, the United States Army Chief of Staff, said today.

He made this statement under persistent questioning by Senator Kenneth Wherry (Republican, Nebraska), at a combined Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee hearing on the "troops for Europe" issue.

General Collins was asked why, instead of committing ground forces to Europe's defence the United States should not rely, in the event of war, on pulverising Russia's war potential by air attack.

He replied: "The difference is solely a matter of timing. I can assure you that our Strategic Air Forces will hit Russia with tremendous might and we will not wait until the land battles are decided."

He added: "An attack on Russia by air power alone would not prevent the overrunning of Europe in the meantime and the loss of Europe would certainly prolong the war, if not resulting possibly in the loss of the war."

It was essential that there be integrated forces of land, sea and air strength to defend Europe, he said, adding that ultimately the foot soldier would be the decisive factor in winning a war.

General Collins was asked by Senator Wherry if he agreed with Mr Winston Churchill that America's possession of atomic bomb had prevented a Communist invasion of Europe.

General Collins agreed that the possession of atomic bombs in quantity was a great deterrent, but he did not think the atom bomb alone would deter the Communists from attacking and that to prevent Europe being overrun, combined land, sea and air forces were essential.

"Before we would ever dream of passing from the defensive to the offensive in Europe, the atom bomb would be used," he said. If war came the United States would certainly have to reinforce the six American divisions contemplated for European defence this year, he added.

When Senator Wherry said that this was an assurance that Western Europe within the next two years would provide more than a maximum of 37 to 40 divisions, he replied: "The number is greater than that."

He did not elaborate.

WILL TO RESIST

General Collins said that the performance of European troops in Korea supported his belief that Western Europe does have the will to resist aggression.

Praising the British, French, Turkish, Dutch and other United Nations troops which were fighting magnificently, he told the Committee that he had been able to obtain first-hand information about the Europeans' work in Korea.

"The deeds of America's Allies on the battlefield speak more eloquently for them than anything I could possibly say here," he declared.

He had been well impressed with the British 29th Brigade and a Turkish Regimental Combat Team and had received fine accounts of their fighting prowess.

Arguing against any Congressional ceiling on the number of troops which could be sent to Europe, he said that if such a restriction were imposed, and then removed, it might incite a Communist attack.

Senator Robert Taft (Republican, Ohio) has proposed that Congress put a limit on the American contribution to the North Atlantic defence forces being organized under General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Under questioning by Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, General Collins said that any limitation would materially reduce the flexibility that a commander should have in planning and operations.

"It would give the Communists something definite on which they could build a counter-plan," he added.

NOT SUFFICIENT

"If there is any necessity for an increase in the four divisions, the Chiefs of Staff will insist that the Western (European) powers materially increase their forces too."

General Collins said that strategic air power—even if trebled—would not be sufficient to prevent the Communists from overrunning Western Europe.

Strategic air power was aimed principally at blasting enemy supply depots, troops concentrations, factories and communications far behind the lines.

He acknowledged that if a "fracas" started, more troops would have to be sent to Europe than the six divisions now contemplated.

General Collins also said that it was imperative that Western Europe contribute to a land army.

As Army Chief of Staff, he would never have approved an increase in the American ground strength in Europe unless he was convinced Europe intended to do something.

He estimated that Russia now had 175 to 200 divisions under arms, plus an undisclosed number in the satellite countries.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS

While General Collins was testifying, Senator Connally announced that he would offer a resolution approving the sending of American troops to Europe.

It would indicate that the President, before sending troops, should consult the Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defence and possibly the Military Committees of Congress.

In the Senate at the same time, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, (Republican) introduced a resolution to approve the sending of troops when the Chiefs of Staff certified that it was essential to the security of the United States and that the Atlantic Pact partners had made a definite and dependable commitment to maintain and develop their capacity to resist an attack.

Admiral Forrest Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, told the Committee that he advocated that major United States naval forces should be committed for North Atlantic defence.

Some should be commanded by General Eisenhower for operations in the Mediterranean and the Eastern Atlantic; others

should be controlled by the Commander of the Atlantic Naval Forces to protect and control sea communications.

He then added that unless Communism was checked in Western Europe and the Pacific, "we will eventually find ourselves more or less alone in a world where the odds against us will be too heavy."—Reuter.

ADMIRAL'S TESTIMONY

Washington, Feb. 19.

Admiral Forrest Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations testified during the afternoon session of the Committee. It was his hope that eventually defence of the free world will be strengthened by closer relations with Spain, Greece and Turkey. He also said, in answer to questions, that German participation in defence plans would greatly facilitate defence of Europe.

As far as actual membership for these countries in the Atlantic Pact was concerned, however, the decision would not only have to be a unanimous one by present member nations but it was "important to examine not only the main issue of strength but also the extension of our commitments under Article 5".

That article is one which pledges member nations to the aid of any other member attacked by an aggressor. This latter consideration, he added, does not loom large in the case of Spain.

"It would be advantageous to have Spain as a participating member because military advantages would be considerable and our additional military commitment, in view of already existing commitments with France and Portugal, would be small."

This line of questioning was begun by Senator William Knowland (Republican), who asked Admiral Sherman whether he believed effective defence of Europe could be achieved without the participation of Turkey, Greece and Spain. Admiral Sherman replied:

SPAIN'S IMPORTANCE

"Turkey has national determination to resist aggression and she also has a ground army which is quite effective. Greece has a good army and is a significant factor. Spain's army has not engaged in external conflict for a good many years, but she certainly has many resources and geographically speaking, is in a position of great importance."

Senator Bourke Hickenlooper (Republican) asked Admiral Sherman whether he believed any ground defence of Europe would be possible without a strong armed Germany. Admiral Sherman answered: "In my opinion, prospects of success in holding Europe west of Germany without German participation would be less than they would be with German participation."

Strike On Bourse

Paris, Feb. 19.

Brokers' employees staged a surprise one-day warning strike at the Paris Bourse today, stopping most stock trading and closing down the gold market. The strikers demand a 15 per cent pay increase. —United Press.



The traditional Pancake Greaze was held in Westminster School recently, when the largest piece of pancake was held by 18-year-old Richard Haven of Kew Gardens. He received the traditional prize of a golden guinea which is handed back in exchange for paper money. The picture shows the scramble for the pancake, seen high in the air after the tossing. — Central Press.

KASHMIR DEBATE

TOMORROW

Lake Success, Feb. 19.

The Security Council will meet on Wednesday at 8 p.m. to take up the Kashmir question, it was officially announced today.

Britain and the United States have been in negotiation for several days on a resolution which it is intended to present to the Council.

The terms of this resolution have not yet been divulged, but it was believed that they would be made known before the Council meets.

Sir Owen Dixon's report on his mission to Kashmir will be placed formally before the Council for the first time on Wednesday.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India) will represent his Government in the debate.

Sir Mohammed Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan Foreign Minister), who has been in New York for several weeks in expectation of an early meeting of the Council, will probably represent Pakistan.

The Security Council will meet under the presidency of M. Jean Chauvel (France).

A spokesman of the British delegation said that the resolution would be sponsored jointly by Britain and the United States.

So far its terms have not been communicated to the Indian or Pakistan delegation. —Reuter.

Unfit To Be Taxed

Budapest, Feb. 19.

Hungarians found physically unfit for military service will pay a special tax ranging from \$20 to \$50 a year until they are 30, a decree published in the Gazette said today. —United Press.

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The Royal Family Return To London



The King and Queen with Princess Margaret, and the two Royal babies, Prince Charles and Princess Anne, driving from King's Cross Station after their arrival in London from Sandringham last week. The Royal Family had been away from the capital since before Christmas. — Central Press.

Headquarters Of Eisenhower

Paris, Feb. 19. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic defence forces, will set up his headquarters on 60 acres of French Government land north-west of Rocquencourt, on the Versailles-St. Germain road, SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe) announced today.

Construction plans are for 160,000 square feet of floor space for offices and barracks to billet about 600 other ranks near the headquarters. The headquarters building are expected to be completed by the end of May.

The exact date for beginning the construction has not been set but it is expected to be as soon as suitable contracts can be let by French Army engineers. — Reuter.

Pope's Call For Prayers For China

Vatican City, Feb. 19. Pope Pius XII today called for special prayers for China, in a religious speech delivered to representatives of Catholic missions and to pilgrims who attended Sunday's beatification of the missionary martyr Alberico Crescitelli.

Receiving the pilgrims in the Clementine Hall of his palace, the Pope told them he would personally join in these prayers for China. He said: "Our voice and yours, beloved sons, will join that of all the martyrs of China, to invoke for China the intercession of the Queen of all martyrs with her gifts of light and grace."

Father Alberico Crescitelli was killed in China during the Boxer revolution. — United Press.

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UN Command Proud Of Job Of Feeding Troops In Korea

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

The United Nations Command is rather proud of the job it is doing when it comes to feeding the United Nations troops in Korea. As a matter of fact, the headquarters said, "The United Nations soldier is the best fed in military history."

The United Nations quartermaster makes that statement, and then adds hurriedly: "Of course, it's not home-cooking, and, of course, there are complaints—good healthy squawks. There always will be. But in all, logistical commanders and quartermaster-officers in Japan feel they are doing a good job and are working hard to improvechow all the time."

They have to overcome some formidable difficulties. Firstly, there is the great variety of tastes among the United Nations forces. Ask the frontline fox-hole soldiers from 17 countries what they would like for supper, and replies will come back in 20 different languages and dialects.

Quartermaster-officers insist that all requests are taken into consideration. But they note that there are practical limitations. The Army realises soldiers should not live on tinned combat rations for more than two weeks at a time.

"We are trying to deliver enough fresh food for at least one perishable meal every day for all United Nations elements in Korea," Brigadier-General Kester L. Hastings, Quartermaster-Officer of the U.N. Command, explained. He added that this sometimes was difficult and said, "The extreme cold makes transportation and preservation very precarious. Several months ago fresh potatoes on a shipload of perishables were lost at a Korean port due to sub-zero weather."

To hit the mark of at least one hot meal a day to supplement the tinned ration, a current monthly average of more than 10,000 measurement tons of eggs, beef, pork, lamb, fowl, fresh vegetables, fruit and flour was shipped to the Korean war front.

In selecting food, the Quartermaster must keep in mind that Turkish officers want no pork, French and Greek troops like olive oil. The Republic of Korea troops want dried cuttlefish. The British want tea and scones. The Thailanders, Puerto Ricans, Greeks, Turkish and

Filipino soldiers asked for hot spices. — United Press.

AMPLE CLOTHING

Cincinnati, Feb. 19.

General Douglas MacArthur said today that American soldiers fighting in Korea had "ample clothing and food" and that there was no reason for concern over their health.

General MacArthur made the statement in a telegram to Mr Milton Chase, Far Eastern news analyst for the radio station WLW here, following published reports that soldiers were complaining in letters home that they were not getting enough food. Mr Chase had wired General MacArthur asking for his comment. — United Press.

US CONTROL ON ALIENS RELAXED

Washington, Feb. 19.

The House today passed a bill intended to permit the entry into the United States of persons who were involuntarily members of Nazi, Fascist or other extremist but non-Communist organisations abroad.

They have been barred from coming to this country since the Alien Control Bill was passed by Congress last year.

The legislation is intended primarily to affect foreign-born wives or other relatives of American Servicemen.

It does not remove the bars against the admission of Communists.

Involuntary membership was defined as membership obtained when an individual was under 14 years of age, membership required by local law, or membership obtained to receive employment, food rations or other essentials.

A similar measure was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee today. — Reuter.

Global Economic Position Surveyed By United Nations

Lake Success, Feb. 19.

Dr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, tonight issued a UN survey of the global economic situation for 1949-50.

It noted economic progress in occupied Japan and Western Germany as well as most of Europe, but warned that the world's "under-developed" countries have been making little or no progress.

The survey predicted cut-backs in civilian consumption in the United States and other nations "participating in the rearmament upsurge." It said the under-developed countries in Latin-America and the Far East showed "relatively little economic progress during this period while some of them even retrogressed." While the basic lack of productive equipment is the underlying cause of under-employment in under-developed countries, these countries are shown to be subject also to problems of industrial unemployment, especially where effective demand fails or supply of raw materials inadequate.

The report recorded improvements in industrial production and supply of food and other consumption goods in both Eastern and Western Germany.

On Japan the report noted: "After adoption of an economic stabilisation programme in December, 1948, there was some increase in the physical volume of production in 1949 followed by a further increase in the first half of 1950. Increased production was probably due in main to higher productivity."

The level of unemployment remained about the same throughout the entire period and the volume of visible unemployment remained low in relation to the labour force.

"Between 1948 and 1950 the margin between the official

prices and the free and black market prices narrowed appreciably owing to the improvement in supplies and real wages increased substantially." — United Press.

FIGHTING FAMINE IN INDIA

New York, Feb. 19.

Congressmen and public leaders today received a 16-page memorandum from the American Emergency Food Committee for India providing the background on India's request for United States aid in fighting famine.

President Truman's request to the Congress for the appropriation of wheat is expected to be debated soon and the Committee's memorandum includes answers to questions raised in the Congress and in the press regarding the wisdom of making such a grant to India.

Declaring that it "believes wholeheartedly that the full quota of the needed food grains must be given to India at once for humanitarian reasons and without attaching any strings," the Committee asserted that if the United States does not act swiftly "we will have the needless death of millions on our conscience."

Answering criticism that if India stopped her economic warfare with Pakistan she could obtain the grain offered by the Karachi Government, the memorandum said even if India were to import all surplus food "that is ever available in Pakistan," it still would not solve her present problem. — United Press.

DEATH OF FAMOUS WRITER

Paris, Feb. 19.

Andre Gide, 81, world famous writer, died tonight.

Andre Gide dominated the French literary scene over a span of 60 years, first as the fiery leader of the symbolist school, then as the Grand Old Man of French writers.

Well before he died, the Gide novels, journals and essays had moved from the contemporary shelf in libraries to stand alongside works of Balzac, Stendahl and other "greats" of French literature.

Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for literature in 1947, Gide continued his austere and modest mode of living until he died.

He worked in his book-lined study overlooking the garden at his flat, 1 Bis Rue Vaneau, in a quiet section of the Left Bank, drinking only an occasional French beer, smoking his American cigarettes, and eating very little.

The tall, frail old man rose at 7.30 every morning to read, answer his mail, and work. He kept up with changing literary media by writing two motion picture scenarios from his early novels, and in 1949 at the age of 80 gave a series of radio talks. — United Press.

Norway Helping South Korea

New York, Feb. 19.

The Norwegian delegation today informed the United Nations that Norway was raising by \$100,000 her contribution to Korean relief, which will now total \$900,000. Norway is also contributing \$14,000 for Palestine refugee relief. — United Press.

Trade Union Conference In Warsaw

London, Feb. 19.

Trade union officials from all over the world, including France and Italy, began talks in Warsaw today at a meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Warsaw Radio reported.

M. Louis Saillant, the Secretary-General of the Federation's Executive, said in a statement that the work of the Executive and affiliated unions were assuming "increasing importance in view of the Anglo-American war preparations."

The first duty of trade unionists, he added, was to fight for peace by all the means at their disposal.

Official leaders of East European countries, including M. Vassili Kuanetzov, of the Soviet Union, were present at the meeting.

A communique later broadcast by Warsaw Radio said that the meeting was "to co-ordinate the international action of trade unionists all over the world for the defence of peace."

It was decided to transfer the Federation's headquarters immediately from Paris to Warsaw because of the French Government's ban on its activities so that smooth working could start on Feb. 28, the communique added. — Reuter.

PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN

Considered In Light Of Lack Of Guard Against Infiltration

Mistakes of Versailles Must Be Avoided Says Mr Foster Dulles

Sydney, Feb. 19.

The making of a peace treaty with Japan was being considered in the light of her lack of protection against infiltration, Mr John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special envoy, said here today.

Japan's situation was most precarious, Mr Dulles said in an address to the Institute of International Affairs here. She had no Coast Guard and only a meagre police force.

If one major link in the chain of islands starting from the Aleutians and running down to New Zealand were lost, it would be impossible militarily to hold the other links in the chain.

In that chain was Japan—a geographical fact there was no way to avoid.

Mr Dulles, who concluded his talks on a Japanese peace treaty with the Australian and New Zealand External Affairs Ministers at Canberra yesterday, was breaking his journey at Sydney on his way to New Zealand.

Mr Dulles said that he was speaking without notes and the views he expressed must be regarded as his own and not attributed to the United States Government.

He said that to Soviet Communism Japan was one of the world's great prizes.

The Soviet Union was able to promise everything she was promising them and might fulfil her promises to a people discouraged, insecure, unhappy, under-nourished and unemployed.

The Soviet Union could give them large amounts of raw materials to keep their industries going and turn Japan into a workshop of the Soviet Union, which would supply all the things needed to enable the Soviet Union to be militarily powerful in the East.

"The combination of Soviet Russia, China and Japan, if formed, would be so powerful it could not be resisted in this part of the world," he said.

Mr Dulles said that in arranging a treaty with Japan, the mistakes of the Versailles Treaty were to be avoided.

INTERNAL SECURITY

The way to peace with Japan was not by writing restrictive clauses into the treaty as that was the way to defeat the objective, he said. Some would say that restrictions were all right if enforced but who was to enforce them?

There was no one willing or strong enough to enforce restrictions against Germany and "the United States certainly does not feel willing to enforce restrictions against Japan because we have not the strength necessary for the purpose," he said.

Mr Dulles said that there was no question of rearming Japan, but there was a plan to take care of her internal security and to join in a collective basis

on the principles of the United Nations.

"Speaking for the United States, our effort is to try to bring about a peace settlement which will afford us the best chance of preventing the fatal tragedy that would come about if Japan should become identified with the aggressive tendencies exemplified and exhibited by Soviet Communism and Chinese Communism," he said.

Mr Dulles said: "Fortunately, the Japanese mistrust the Russians as their traditional enemies."

"But," he said, "their opposition to Communism is not as powerful as their opposition to Russia and it is only the fact that Communism springs from Russia that acts as a deterrent to the spread of Communism in Japan."

The United States was prepared, as a provisional and short-term measure, to place armed forces in and around Japan to act as a screen which would be a deterrent to Russia.

"Then, if Russia did attack, they would be fighting American troops and would bring in the total retaliatory powers of the United States in all other quarters of the world and in other fields," he said.

Mr Dulles said that with the intense pacifist feeling in Japan, no government there could stand with a programme of rearmament, but that might not be the permanent condition of the country.

"We should try to capitalise on that feeling to make it permanent and bring Japan into such a relationship that any armaments she has in future will be integrated into our collective security planning under the United Nations."

The United Nations Charter, he said, did not require disarmament throughout the world, but force should not be used except in the common interests.

To rely on restrictions on paper such as the Versailles Treaty would constitute a false and dangerous path down which the United States is determined not to tread.

"World Peace Council"

Berlin, Feb. 19.

A group of 18 Russian men and women arrived here today by air for a four-day session of the "World Peace Council," which opens on Wednesday.

Among the Soviet delegates are the authors, Ilya Ehrenburg and Alexander Fadeyev. The delegation was met at the Soviet-controlled Schoenefeld Airport near Berlin, by members of the East German Government, the Soviet Ambassador, M. Gregory M. Pushkin, and the Soviet Control Commission's political adviser, Ambassador V. S. Semenov.

The East Berlin Peace Committee announced today that they expected 250 members of the World Peace Council from 80 countries to attend the session.—Reuter.

"We want a treaty that would do nothing to revive Jingoism and nationalistic groups in Japan, and we cannot get this by writing provisions into a peace treaty."

"The way to avoid a repetition of the German disaster is to act differently this time and to avoid the mistakes then made."

Later Mr Dulles left for New Zealand.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS' VIEWS

London, Feb. 19.

Mr Walter Fletcher, Conservative, asked in the House of Commons today what the Foreign Office was doing to ensure that the views of the Dominions in the Pacific were fully considered on any future peace treaty with Japan.

Mr Kenneth Younger, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that since the Canberra Conference in August, 1947, there had been continuous consultations on the Japanese peace treaty, both by Ministers and officials, between the British and Commonwealth Governments.

He added, in reply to another question, that the British Government had had "very full but informal conversations" with Mr John Foster Dulles, the United States Ambassador on a special mission to Japan to discuss a peace settlement.

Mr Younger said that he was fully aware of Mr Dulles' intended journey to Australia.—Reuter.

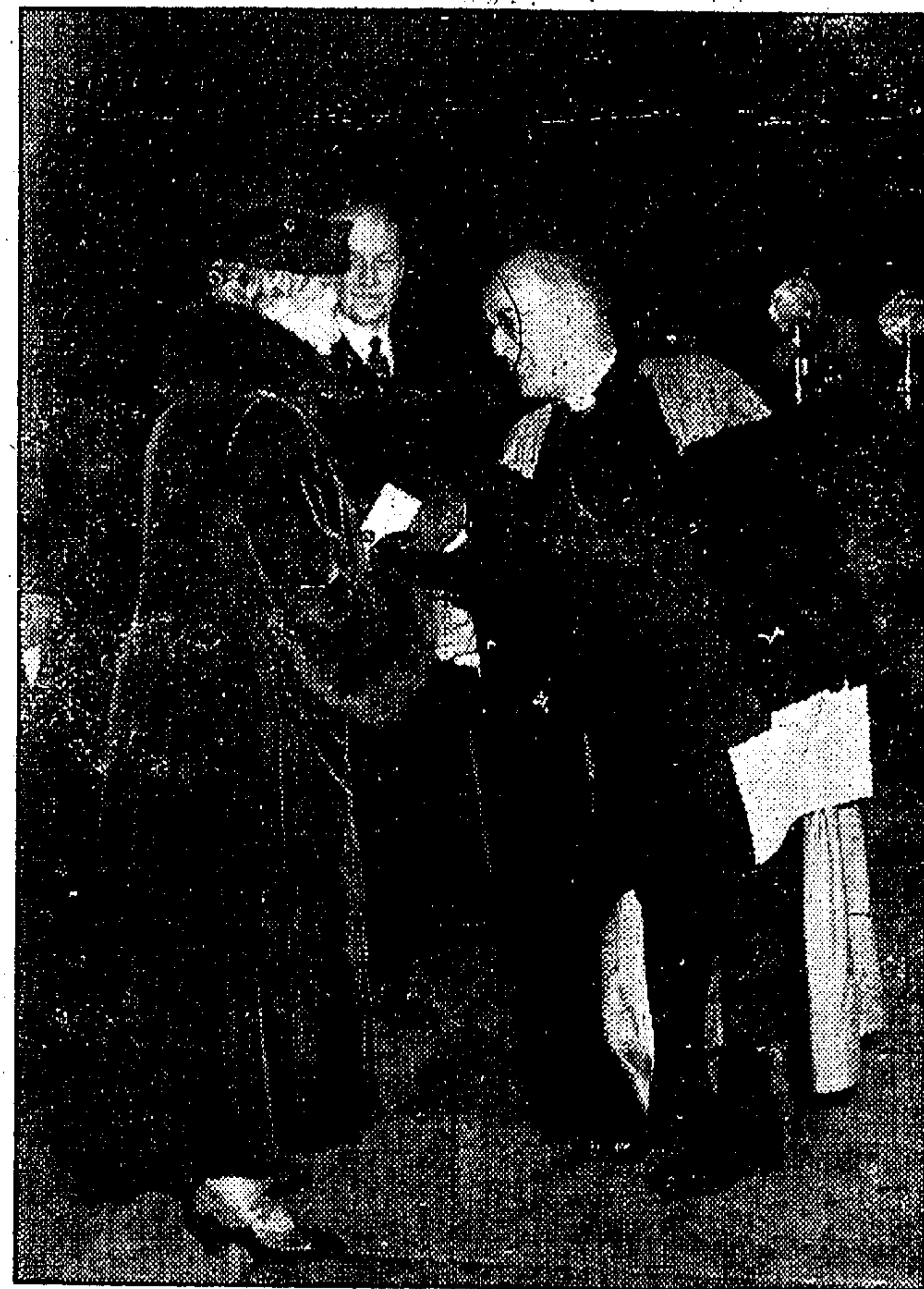
REAL SUCCESS

Sydney, Feb. 19.

Despite the provocative ambiguity of the joint communique issued, all delegates and the Australian Cabinet feel that the Dulles' talks have been a real success. All warmly praised Mr John Foster Dulles for what they describe as a high order of statesmanship and impressive sincerity in seeking their fullest points of view.

The sharpest attack on the communique came from the Sydney Morning Herald, which said: "The public is little wiser as to the lines on which pro-

Queen Mother At The Church Assembly



Queen Mary, in spite of the intense cold, carried out a ceremony which she was prevented from performing in the Autumn by indisposition, when she opened the newly rebuilt hall of the Church Assembly at Westminster. Here Her Majesty is seen being welcomed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Central Press.

STALIN'S SENTENCE ON KOREA

New York, Feb. 19.

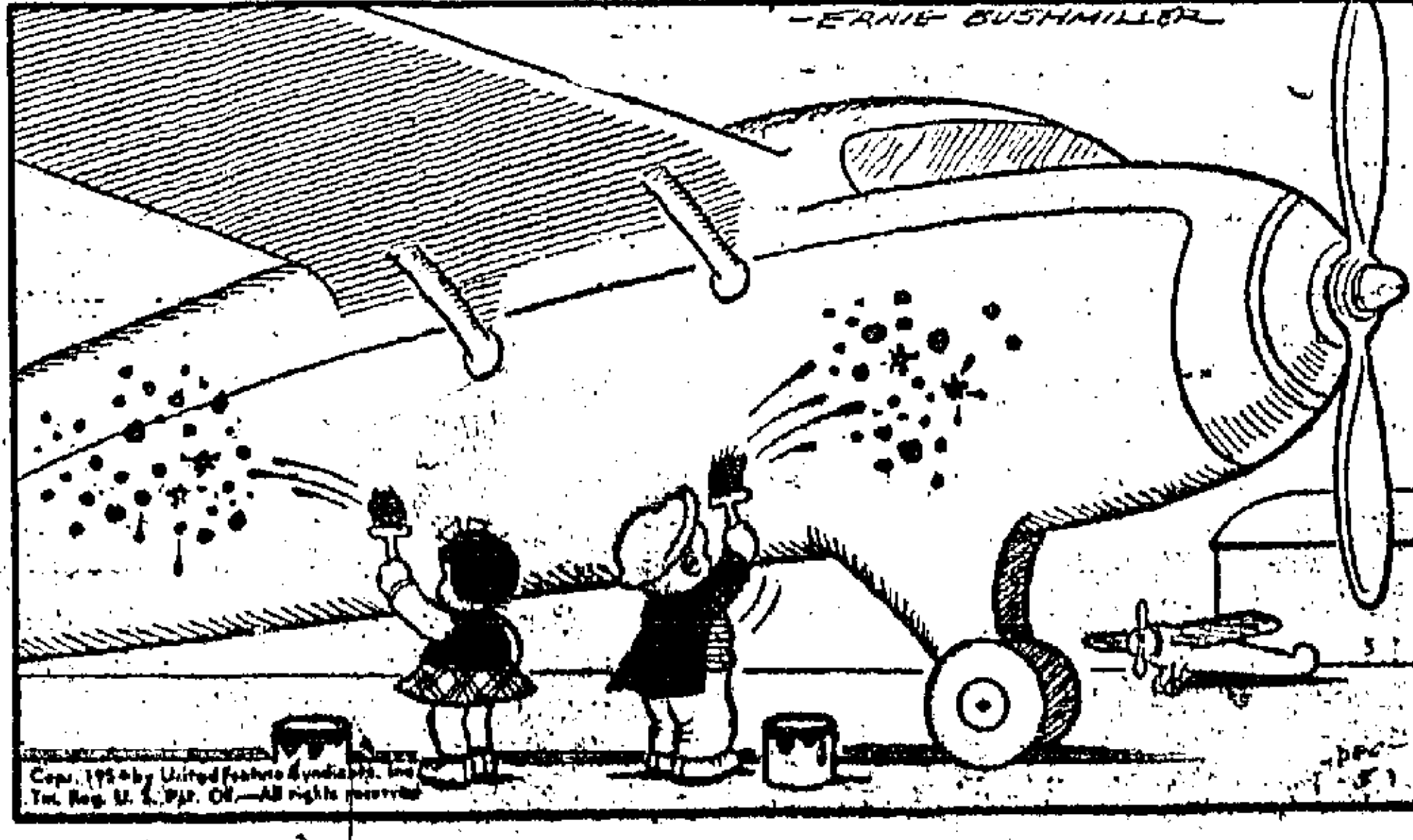
A New York Times editorial captioned, "Stalin and Korea" said on Monday:

"Stalin's sentence (on Korea) is a slightly longer way of saying, 'surrender or else'. This can be read as a reassurance to the Chinese Communist 'volunteers' that the Soviet Union will not forsake them, if one likes so to interpret it. It seems certain that Stalin was speaking for domestic Communist consumption in Russia and China rather than to the major part of the free world which has already shown its unwillingness to be intimidated."

"Particularly significant also is the naming merely of Britain and the United States as those who must accept the Chinese Communist terms. This fits in both with the fiction that the United Nations force in Korea does not really represent the United Nations, and with the stratagem of trying to find wedges to drive into the United Nations front."—United Press.

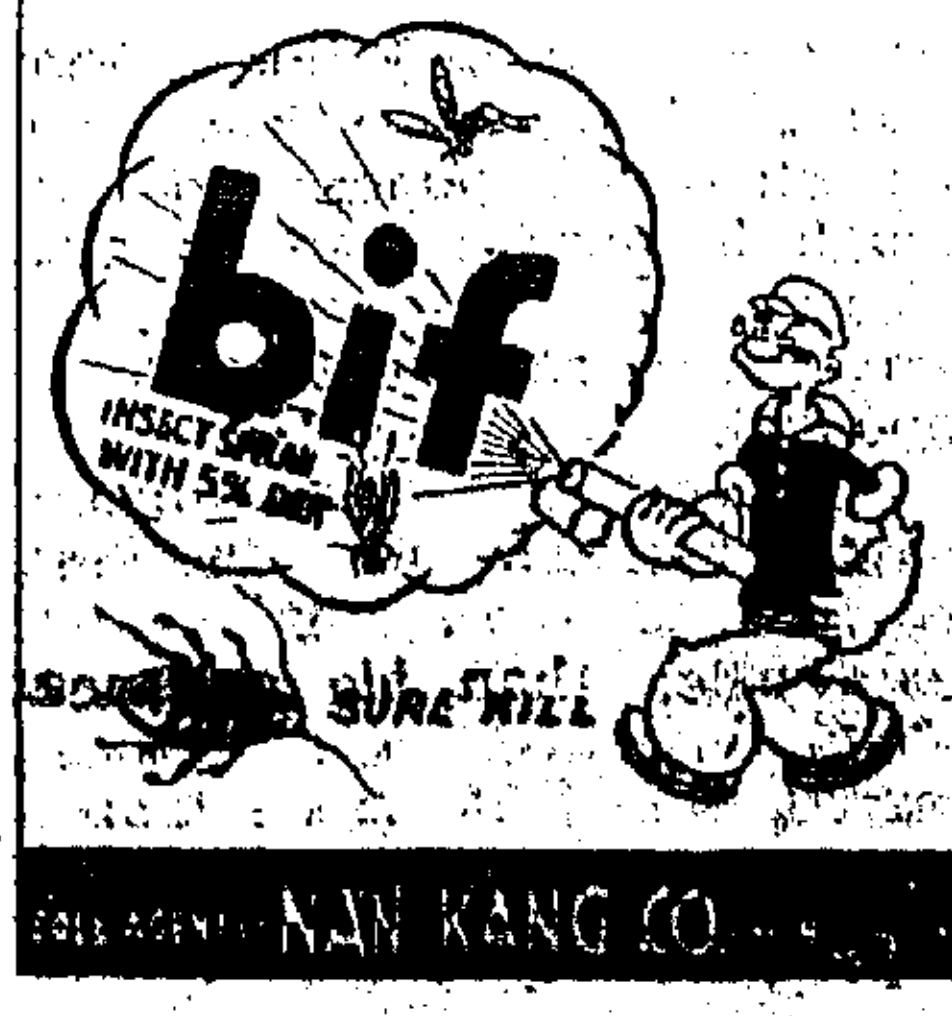
NANCY

(De) facing It



By Ernie Bushmiller

When there's bif I needn't use my fist!



THE FA CUP COMPETITION

Wolves v. Sunderland Is The Match Of The Fourth Round

Says PETER DITTON

London.

Six First Division clubs, one Second Division and one Third contest the sixth round of the FA Cup to be played on the 24th of this month.

That is probably a fair reflection of the difference in playing ability between the various divisions. But nevertheless one cannot help feeling that fate has not been too kind to Bristol Rovers, sole survivors of the Third Division who after playing right through from the first round, have been given the difficult task of tackling Newcastle United on their own ground.

It would appear that their bid to get to Wembley will end at St James's Park for much as one admires a giant-killer one cannot anticipate this tie being anything other than a home victory.

Newcastle, incidentally, are one of the three teams I selected in a previous article, before the commencement of the Third Round, as likely candidates for the Cup this year.

Tottenham Hotspur were my first choice and they went down to Huddersfield in the first round but Sunderland, the remaining team, are still in the competition and have been favoured with a home draw against Wolverhampton.

This Roker Park meeting should be the match of the round. Wolverhampton are rapidly regaining the form which enabled them to win the Cup two seasons ago while Sunderland are proving that big-money transfers are sometimes effective.

Their inside-forward trio, the most expensive in football, cost £68,050 of which approximately £30,000 was spent on Trevor Ford, Welsh International centre-forward.

But if these players can take the club to Wembley for a repetition of their 1937 Cup Final success, then Sunderland will be satisfied.

SECOND MEDAL?

And if this is Sunderland's year again—and I must confess it is my hunch that they will be successful—then at least one of their players, goalkeeper Johnny Mapson, will collect his second Cup winner's medal.

Another "veteran" of that 1937 team still with Sunderland is outside-left Duns, who has de-

Eddie Thomas Wins European Welter Title

Armarthen, South Wales,
Feb. 19.

Eddie Thomas of Wales, already the holder of the British and British Empire welterweight titles, added the European crown to his laurels here tonight when he outpointed the holder, Michele Palermo (Italy) over 15 rounds.

There was only one real thrill in the whole of the 15 rounds and that was when Thomas, in one of his rare attacking moods, put the Italian down for a count of two with a short left hook to the jaw in the last round.

It was the first time that Thomas had shown the real strength of his punch and although he strove hard to land a knock-out, he could not put away his courageous but groggy opponent.

As a contest it was uncommonly tedious for Palermo, nearly 40 years of age—15 years older than his opponent—bald headed and battle-scarred, was little more than a target for the younger man.

putised on the wing for skipper Watson on a couple of occasions this season.

It is perhaps worth recalling at this stage that beside Sunderland, three other of the remaining nine clubs which went into the hat for the sixth round draw (Chelsea and Fulham had not re-played at the time of writing) have been successful finalists. Wolverhampton and Newcastle have both carried off the trophy three times and Manchester United twice.

Chelsea, Birmingham and Blackpool have all been beaten on their appearance in the Final and Fulham have never progressed beyond the semi-final. The remaining team, Bristol Rovers, have never previously been beyond the fifth round.

Manchester United, with Wolverhampton the only post-war Cup winners remaining in the competition, have an interesting game at St. Andrews where they will be entertained by Birmingham City, sole survivors of the Second Division. This game will provide one of those coincidences for which soccer is famous.

CONVERTED FULL-BACK

Leading the Birmingham attack will be Cyril Trigg, converted from full-back with marked success. His opposite number in the Manchester team will be Johnny Aston, former English International left-back and now freely tipped as the next England centre-forward.

Birmingham can also boast in Stewart, their outside-right, the only player who has scored in every round of the competition thus far. But somehow, despite their great 3-0 success at Derby in the fourth round, I cannot see them overcoming this Manchester side which disposed of the holders, Arsenal, in the previous round.

The remaining sixth round tie between Blackpool and Fulham or Chelsea appears on paper to be a fairly easy victory for the home team. Neither Fulham nor Chelsea possess the necessary strength in defence to cope with the powerful Blackpool forward line, recently reinforced by the transfer of £20,000 Alan Brown, East Fife's Scottish International inside-forward.

Neither should the Matthews menace be overlooked when considering Blackpool's pros-

pects. Stanley is still a great match-winner as Mansfield found out in the previous round. Four players were set to mark him and the measure of success of this move can be best judged by the fact that Brown and Mudie were both virtually unmarked when they scored the only goals of the match.

Summing up quickly then, these are my teams for the semi-finals: Newcastle, Sunderland, Manchester United and Blackpool.

—(London Express Service)

TWELVE MORE TO MAKE



MCC skipper Freddie Brown and Len Hutton take the field in the England 1st innings at the Adelaide Oval in the Fourth Test match. Hutton carried his bat for 152 runs in this innings. Going back to bat with Brown after lunch he still had 12 runs to make to complete his century.

SUTCLIFFE'S CALL IS JUST FOUR YEARS TOO LATE

Says IVAN SHARPE

Too late! Four years too late, Herbert Sutcliffe has declared, "We cannot afford to send a weak team to Australia... we just cannot afford to send players out merely to cement the Empire." We, of course, meaning cricket.

Cricket made just that sacrifice for the Empire in 1946-47, when the MCC agreed to send a team to renew the Tests although it was felt the trip was premature. The game in England hadn't sufficiently recovered from war-effects to take up arms against Bradman.

The sacrifice has been made and there has been a price to pay—the score since 1946 is Australia 11 wins and England none, with three games drawn. We started too soon.

Cricket acted in the national interest. Was it really wise? Maybe they can answer this in Whitehall. Maybe.

No doubt Australia appreciated the gesture. Mark how anxious they are for England to win a match.

In the world at large, however, British humiliations in sport are now accepted as signs of British weakness, deterioration, decadence.

(How the snowball grows. Sertorial domination in diplomacy has gone, too. The Frenchmen say, "We are no longer dowdy in the presence of Englishmen." No inferiority complex, now.)

HEARTBREAK

In cricket the full price has yet to be paid, as the four Australian Test defeats of 1950-51 have brought no sign whatsoever of the silver lining.

On the contrary, the failure of stalwarts like Denis Compton and Cyril Washbrook means that English cricket is in a worse state internationally than in 1920-21, when 8 of 10 Test games were lost off the reel and the plight was called rock-bottom.

The trouble now is that our youngsters, our newcomers, are being blooded in a losing team—a heartbreaking process. I think friend Sutcliffe overlooks this fact when he says, "The sooner we select players with the guts to fight, the better it will be for our cricket."

UMBRELLA

Australia hasn't all the courage Richard Whittington, former Test player, is telling us, again, that the precociousness of the young Australian batsmen is not accidental or coincidental. "It springs from early coaching and early opportunity against first-

class cricketers in first-class cricket."

But at present these youngsters have a psychological advantage. Some of them, like Harvey, came in under the protecting umbrella of Don Bradman. "He will see us through whatever happens." Very comforting and encouraging.

Now young Burke comes along with a hundred in his first Test, but it is an occasion when Australia are still on the pedestal, with the Ashes safely in their keeping.

There is nothing uphill about it, as for youngsters like Dewes, Sheppard and Warr and, yes, Close. Their umbrella is leaking in every rib.

We are paying the price for resuming international cricket too soon, before we were prepared.

SOCCER, TOO

It is much the same in Association football, which, at the end of the war, was in a far stronger position than cricket because it had been able to keep most of its players in pretty good practice.

But football is finding war-effects and the recovery of 1939 standards so difficult that I am in distinguished company in stating that here, too, the resumption of fully-competitive League play in 1946-47 has proved to be premature.

So far as I remember, only one man raised his voice against it—George Allison of Arsenal—and he was shouted down. He wished to postpone the resumption of promotion and relegation, feeling that the clubs were not yet fully equipped for the strain.

When he made this plea at a club conference he was told: "It is ridiculous to wait; the public are tired of this ersatz football and are pining for the real thing."

Behind the scenes, they said the Arsenal had used too many guest players and were raising this bogey because they feared

relegation. It was said to be a selfish appeal.

Does this surprise you? But selfishness isn't uncommon in football: there are clubs who vote for increased promotion when they are in the Second Division and against it when they are in the First Division.

THEY SAY...

I, too, clamoured for the full resumption. But we were wrong. Most of the ills of today spring from this hasty take-off—scarcity of stars, sub-standard teams, poor play, increasing transfer fees (one month £29,500 paid, next month £30,000 turned down).

Leaders in Lancashire are talking in the same strain. Mark what they are saying:

"If we had cut out promotion and relegation for three or four years, we could have concentrated on developing young players, and supply and demand would have balanced."

"There would have been none of these crazy transfer transactions, as clubs only buy players to get them in a higher Division or to keep them there."

"Teams would also have had a chance to settle down in an atmosphere more conducive to constructive play, and we should not have suffered the humiliating comparisons now encountered when we come up against foreign sides like Italy, Austria or Brazil."

"Most of the officials from Scotland, Wales and Ireland who went to Rio for the World Cup say they were relieved when England failed to qualify for the finals, as they would have been beaten by anything from six to ten goals by Brazil."

"Instead of promotion and relegation, the prize to teams could have been a sliding scale of awards of this kind: First Division top team, £1,500; middle team, £750; bottom team, £500. The £12-a-point bonus could be removed on those lines."

Rugby League Cup Draw

London, Feb. 19.

The draw for the second round of the Rugby League Cup, made today, resulted as follows:

Keighley v. Halifax.
Barrow v. Workington Town.
Salford v. Dewsbury.
Bradford v. Northern Swin-

ton.
Warrington v. Featherstone Rovers.

Wigan v. Batley.
Belle Vue Rangers v. Hudders-

field.
Leeds v. Leigh.

Ties are to be played on Saturday, March 3.—Reuter.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

MALAYA TIN PRODUCERS
EXPECT CONSUMPTION
TO SHOW AN INCREASE

Singapore, Feb. 19.

Malayan tin producers are of the opinion that 1951 will be a more profitable year than 1950, and that present prices are likely to be maintained.

They are confident that no "burdensome surplus" is likely to materialise for some time.

It is felt that, with extremely high industrial activity in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere, the present rate of consumption is likely to be maintained if not exceeded, and that world production will not be sufficient to keep pace with combined stockpiling and immediate consumption.

Despite additional dredges, which should be working this year, production in Malaya is unlikely to exceed last year's total of about 60,000 tons by more than 5,000 tons.

At present 73 dredges are in operation, while three new units are nearing the production stage, but seven are due to close down for major repairs which will take several months.

There are 536 small gravel-pump open-cast mines in operation, but the lack of electric power restricts their operation for several hours daily and the power situation seems unlikely to improve sufficiently to permit full-time operation during 1951. Malayan production this year therefore is likely to be little more than last year's 60,000 tons.

WORLD OUTPUT

World production in 1951 is estimated to be about 160,000 tons and consumption about 145,000 tons, somewhat lower than in 1949 when rationing was in force. Stockpile purchases easily absorb the difference between production and consumption.

It is pointed out that several countries are still not fully rehabilitated, and when this is accomplished consumption of tin will increase, while there is as yet no evidence of any switch from tin to substitutes such as aluminium.

Political conditions are bound to exert some influence on future consumption, but it is unlikely that these influences will result in decreased consumption in 1951, as the whole tendency at present is to acquire maximum stocks of metal, as witnessed by the backwardation of London prices and the fact that the Singapore market sells easily every ton offered daily, while stocks of ore on mines and with smelters are at the minimum.

The state of emergency in Malaya affects production only slightly, so that if the improvement promised in 1951 does materialise this should not increase production materially.

There is a distinct possibility that the disturbances in Indonesia may adversely affect production in Banka and Billiton. Production in Siam may, however, show an increase on the 1950 figure, as several dredging units are reported to be nearing the production stage after rehabilitation.

EXPORT DUTIES

In September last year, the Federation of Financial Officers estimated that revenue from tin export duties in 1951 would produce \$53m., but that estimate could not take into consideration the higher prices which have ruled since then, and it was based on a much smaller tin price at ad valorem rates.

The same officers today consider that the Federation's revenue from this duty is not endangered, and that a considerably increased amount will accrue even if the rate of duty is not increased.

Despite a substantially greater existing and potential earning capacity, the shares of Malayan tin-producing companies remain depressingly low,

indicating a lack of confidence in productive ability, or fears of an outbreak of war and the consequent cutting off of Malayan output.

LONDON TIN
MARKET

London, Feb. 19.

The tin market opened today strong, willing to recover the ground lost on last week. Turn-over was 105 tons, including 35 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1,490
Spot tin, sellers	1,485
Business done at	1,485
Three-months tin, buyers	1,485
Three-months tin, sellers	1,440
Business done at	1,440-1,400
Settlement	1,495

—United Press.

CHICAGO GRAIN
FUTURES

Chicago, Feb. 19.

Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	2.55
March	2.55½-2.55
May	2.56½-2.56
July	2.50½-2.50
September	2.51½
December	2.53
Corn	
Spot	1.86
March	1.88½-1.88
May	1.88½-1.88
July	1.86½
September	1.80½-1.80
December	1.91½-1.91
Rye	
May	1.90½-1.90
July	1.91½-1.91
Oats	
March	1.03½
May	1.03

New York Flour—per 200 lb. sack, \$13.70.—United Press.

Singapore Rubber
Futures

Singapore, Feb. 19.

Prices of rubber futures here closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	226-227
February	219-220
Number 2 rubber	216-217
February	206-207
Number 3 rubber	196-197
February	231-232
Spot rubber, unbleached	163-165
Black crepe	235-240
No. 1 pale crepe	—United Press.

New York Sugar
Futures

New York, Feb. 19.

World sugar futures closed here today 3 to 11 points higher, with sales totalling 445 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed here today 1 lower to 1 higher, with sales totalling 31 contracts.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Contract No. 4 (world)	
March	4.86 bid
May	4.88 bid
July	4.91 traded
September	4.90-4.91 traded
Spot	4.85
Contract No. 6	
May	5.38 bid
July	5.48 bid
September	5.53 bid
Spot	5.40

—United Press.

Germans Have A New Catch Phrase
INCLUDE ME OUT, SAYS
HERR SCHULTZ

By Antony Terry

GERMANS have a new catch phrase which crops up any time rearmament is mentioned. It is "Ohne mich." Freely translated it means "Include me out."

Herr and Frau Schultz, faced with their country becoming a second Korea within a week of war breaking out in Europe, are showing signs of backing down on some of the promises their leaders are making about Germany's value as a defence partner.

Millions of West Germans are to-day without sugar, flour, cooking fats and other necessities, because a million or two others in slightly higher income groups have got them all tucked away in a little cupboard under the stairs.

Motor tyres have vanished from the shops. So have nylons. Hoarding has become a mania which is spreading.

Korea Disease

The Germans have a name for this, too. They call it "Korea Krankheit"—"Korea disease"—which attacks Herr and Frau Schultz when they read the war news.

One unpleasant fact is emerging from the Schultzes' reaction to the Far East situation. They are beginning to doubt whether Britain and the U.S. could save them from either a Russian steam-roller attack or an all-out Communist propaganda offensive from East Germany.

Herr Schultz, who fought in Russia and spent three years in a Soviet prisoner-of-war camp, asks sourly: "What do you British or Americans know about fighting millions of semi-Oriental fanatics?"

Despite optimistic "Give us another chance" talk by Hitler's ex-generals, a look at the map shows that the Schultzes do have something to make them

nervous. At no point along the thousand-mile border separating the Western Allies from the Soviet zone and Czechoslovakia are there British or U.S. troops in any numbers.

An attack from the East now would be a walk over. Every German above the age of six knows this and is saying so.

That is why East Germany's Communists, well supplied with funds, are feeding the fears of the average West German and at the same time running a "Let's all be pals" campaign directed at Premier Adenauer and his government.

Belief Needed

What Germany needs now to offset the Far East news is a belief in the strength of the free nations of the West, and our ability to protect them in the event of trouble.

This would counteract some of the open defeatism which runs like a yellow thread through many of the non-Communist papers and radio programmes in West Germany to-day.

Some Germans are even urging "Let's make terms with the Communists before they overrun us."

But Herr Schultz, who wants to be sure that we are going to come to his aid, is not at all anxious to make any sacrifices so that we should. Stories that British and U.S. troops are moving into West German towns immediately starts up a shout of "Germans are being thrown out of their homes to make way for foreign troops."

The Communists don't need to be told to follow that one up.

Ostrich Policy

Too many German politicians support the general ostrich policy. A whole day was taken up in the Bonn Parliament last week by a recital of the so-called extravagances of the Occupation Forces—including how much cooking pans for British officials cost—and how it is going to hit the poor German taxpayer if he had to put his hand in his pocket to help pay for the protection he is so loudly clamouring for.

Attacks on the Allies are easy money for German politicians, just as they were for Hitler after World War I. To-day Germany's Socialist leaders are in the forefront of this onslaught.

For them it has a double advantage. Like Hitler, they can appear as the defenders of the small man against "foreign oppressors."

They can also attack Premier Adenauer, Germany's shrewd leader, for "selling out" to the Allies by agreeing to rearmament.

Meanwhile Allied officials and some Bonn Government circles are trying at any rate to get Germany's civil defence going. Dr Schieck, the Federal Republic's A.R.P. adviser, is still liable to a fine and imprisonment under an Allied law which

forbids any such activities—but he keeps going.

Germany's shrewd businessmen are backing some of the "include us out" talk. They know a Germany which did not have to contribute to Western defence would be in a stronger position to underbid Britain in the world's markets.

They are not likely to get away with this. However deeply Herr Schultz has to dip into his pocket to pay for the British officials' cooking pans, he will not be paying as much as the British taxpayer, and Allied advisers know this.

The Problem

But Herr Schultz does not, and this makes him responsive to any "unfair to Germany" stunt which interested parties may launch. One of the latest is a nation-wide grumble campaign for the right to make synthetic petrol—the fuel which nearly carried Hitler's tanks to victory.

Here then is the problem of Germany to-day—"To line them up with the rest of us without them feeling disgruntled"—in the words of General Eisenhower when he visited Germany.

Shrewdly the General added: "The more people on my side the happier I will be. But I would not consent to command an organisation where contingents were forced to join."

And to get the Germans in at the moment one would have to use force—or agree to their terms.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South

Game all

N.

♠ J 10 9 7 3

♥ A 10 8

♦ A J 10 8 5

W.

♠ 8 4 2

♥ 4 3

♦ K Q 10 9 3 2

♣ 7 6

S.

♠ A K Q 6

♥ K Q 7 2

♦ 8 6 5

♣ K 4

E.

♠ 5

♥ J 9 6 5

♦ A J 7 4

♣ Q 9 3 2

The grand slam was

missed in a recent match

because North used the

delayed game raise instead

of the forcing take-out. The

bidding started with One

Spade—Two Clubs; Two

Hearts—Four Spades, which

gave no real indication of

North's values, and South

did not look beyond Six

Spades.

In Room 2 the auction

was One Spade—Three

Clubs; Three Hearts—Three

Spades; Four Clubs—Four

Diamonds; Five Spades—Six

Hearts; Seven Spades. With

all controls accounted for,

South could accept the

grand slam, try of Six

Hearts on the strength of

his top honours in Spades.

West led ♠ K, and South

took two rounds of trumps

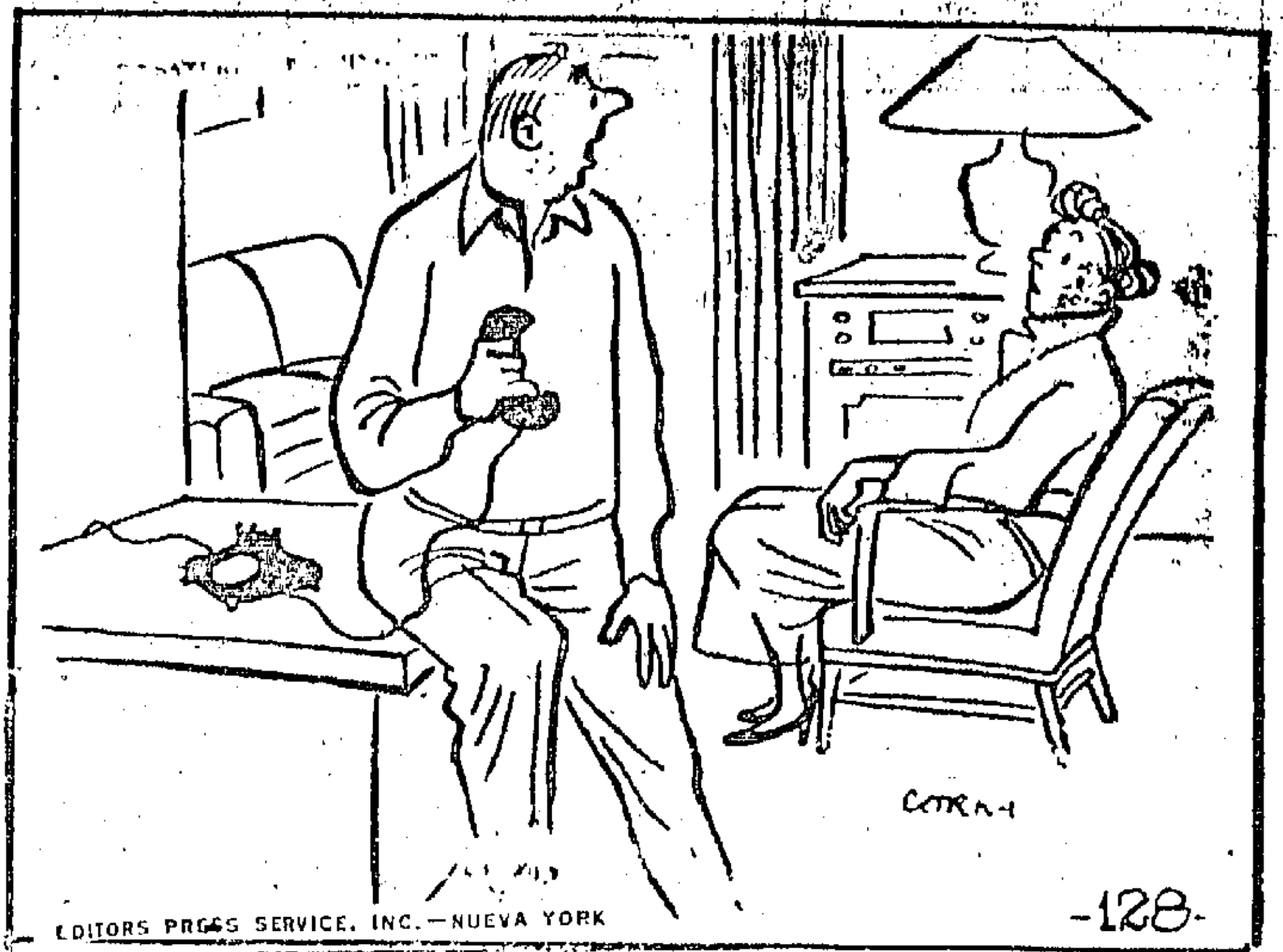
with ♠ 9 and ♣ Q before

setting up the Dummy by

ruffing two Clubs with ♠ K

and ♠ A.

London Express Service.



"Mrs Brumholz is sorry to hear about your laryngitis, dear. She wants to know if you'd care to listen."

RAILWAYMEN BEGIN "GO SLOW"

British Transport Chaos Within A Few Days Threatened

Dockers At Several Ports May Stage Walk-Out

Thousands of railwaymen all over Britain today began a strike and "go slow" movement which threatened to bring transport chaos within a few days.

Dockers have threatened to strike tomorrow at several of the country's biggest ports. North Country engineers are persisting with a "go slow" protest.

Mr Aneurin Bevan, the new Minister of Labour, was in conference with leaders of the three railwaymen's unions to try to stave off trouble.

As they conferred, reports came in from all over Britain of railwaymen meeting to protest that an offer of a five per cent wage rise was inadequate. Some of these meetings voted to "go slow" immediately and in Manchester, key rail centre in the industrial North, 3,500 railwaymen stopped work altogether.

By tomorrow night, if they fulfil their threat, 11,000 Manchester railwaymen will have stopped work. At the neighbouring port of Liverpool, 3,000 men were operating on a "go slow" basis.

In Sheffield, 10,000 railwaymen began a "go slow" and thousands more in the Midlands' industrial centres of Birmingham and Wolverhampton followed suit.

Several thousand workers at goods depots in London voted to "go slow" from midnight tonight and locomotive crews at depots in London, Bristol, Birmingham and Newcastle decided to stage token strikes next week-end.

Mr Jim Figgins, the secretary of the biggest railwaymen's union, warned: "Unless you come forward with a decent wage offer, I predict a nationwide strike of half a million railwaymen within a few hours."

MEETING AGAIN

But there was no hard development at today's conference between the Minister, the unions and the Railway Executive. When it ended, it was announced that the union would meet later tonight and would see the Railway Executive again tomorrow.

The railway unions have been campaigning for over a year for wage increases of from seven and a half to 15 per cent. A Government Court of Enquiry last week recommended an average increase of five per cent.

A new crisis in the ports may coincide tomorrow with the reappearance in a London Court of seven unofficial leaders of dockers' strikes.

They face charges of incitement to illegal strikes.

More than 19,000 dockers stopped work two weeks ago—most of them in London and on Merseyside. Most of them have returned to work but the London strikers have declared their intention to stop work tomorrow.—Reuter.

Newspaper Strike In Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, Feb. 19. Representatives of the independent newspaper La Prensa and of the News Vendors' Union held a two-hour meeting on Monday and scheduled another for Tuesday in an effort to settle the dispute that has halted publication of the paper.

Monday's meeting, the second since Friday, ended at 8 p.m. No statement was made by either side.

The strike started 25 days ago when the union demanded the exclusive right to distribute the paper in Buenos Aires, plus 20 per cent of La Prensa's "Want" ad income.—United Press.

REDS TAKE "TERRIBLE BEATING"

(Continued from Page 1)

to reach, at one point, within three miles of the road junction of Hoengsong, 10 miles north of Wouju.

South Korean elements went forward along the east coast to occupy a position north of Kangnung, which is only 18 miles from the 38th Parallel.

General Mark Clark, Chief of the United States Army Ground Forces, visited the Western front today and expressed pleasure on the progress being made.

He conferred with General Ridgway during his frontline visit.

General Clark said: "Matt Ridgway is doing a swell job. He is a colleague of mine of the 1939-45 War and I am very pleased with the way things are going."—Reuter.

BULGE FILLED IN

Advance HQ.

Ninth Corps, Feb. 19.

Allied troops in this area today counted 20 spears among the weapons abandoned by the retreating Chinese Communists as they pushed forward four miles against no opposition. As many as one-fifth of the Chinese troops were equipped with spears which are medieval affairs with a six-foot handle and an eight-inch steel head.

Southeast of Chipyong, South Korean troops pressed steadily forward filling in the "Chinese bulge" in that area.

In the Yangpyong area, American troops who pushed northwest of the town ran into an estimated enemy company little more than a mile from the city.

Farther west, an American patrol which crossed the Han river reported that Communist troops were digging in on the north bank.—United Press.

AIR FORCE ACTIVE

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

Far East Air Force planes took off at the first light today in clear weather against Communist troops, transport and supply centres.

Fifth Air Force planes, in about 725 combat sorties yesterday, reported about 500 Communist troop casualties and widespread destruction to buildings, vehicles and bridges.—United Press.

Pawley's New Post

Washington, Feb. 19.

Mr William D. Pawley, former United States Ambassador to Peru and Brazil, was today appointed Assistant to the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson.

He will advise on foreign affairs.—Reuter.

Revision Of Anglo-Egypt Treaty Talk

London, Feb. 19.

The Egyptian Ambassador to Britain, Abdul Fatah Amr Pasha, paid a short call on Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, this afternoon before Mr Bevin left London to begin his convalescence in Eastbourne.

It was thought in diplomatic quarters here that they discussed the arrangements for the resumption of talks on the revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

Salah El Din Bey, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, is due in London this spring to continue the conversations which were interrupted last Christmas.

Observers here believed that the discussions are not now likely to be restarted until after Mr Bevin returns from the South Coast next month.—Reuter.

America Promises Consultations On 38th Parallel

Washington, Feb. 19.

Diplomatic sources reported today that the United States had promised the fullest consultations with the 13 other nations fighting under the United Nations flag in Korea, before deciding whether to undertake any general offensive north of the 38th Parallel.

At the same time American officials have warned representatives of the 13 countries that this does not rule out the possibility that Lieutenant-General Matthew Ridgway may order limited tactical thrusts across the Parallel within the near future if he decides the military situation requires this.

Diplomats said State Department officials in discussions of the situation reiterated President Truman's statement of last Thursday that the military commander in Korea already has United Nations authority to go anywhere in Korea he decides it is militarily necessary to carry out his mission.

But State Department officers added, according to these sources, that they too realised the political implications which have been troubling the representatives of some of the other fighting allies.

The American position was outlined to ambassadors and ministers from 13 nations at a "briefing" held here late last Friday by Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other State Department officials.

It was one of a series of such meetings held regularly to give the active allies of the United States a fill-in on the situation, but it was the first such meeting devoted largely to this question which has been occupying increasing attention as General Ridgway's forces moved nearer the Parallel.

The 13 nations which have air, sea or ground forces in the Korean campaign are: Australia, the Netherlands, France, Britain, the Philippines, Greece, Turkey, Belgium, Luxembourg, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Thailand.

India and Sweden, whose assistance is limited to ambulance units, were not invited to the latest briefing.

Diplomats who attended the briefing said the State Department appeared to agree with General Douglas MacArthur that the question of crossing the Parallel was somewhat academic at the present because it would be some time before the United Nations forces were in a position to launch an offensive across the Parallel into North Korea.—United Press.

G.I. Brides Bill

Washington, Feb. 19.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a Bill extending by one year the time for alien G.I. brides to enter the United States without immigration quotas.—United Press.

Princess Back Home



Princess Elizabeth pictured on arrival at London Airport after her sojourn with Prince Philip in Malta. Prince Philip is serving in the Mediterranean Fleet, where he is in command of HMS Magpie.—Central Press.

Suffragettes Demonstrate

Cairo, Feb. 19.

One thousand five hundred Egyptian women demonstrated tonight outside Parliament demanding equal rights with men. Their demands included the right to vote, the abolition of polygamy, divorce to be made a legal process, and equal chance of work.

After holding a congress at a hall of the American University in Cairo, the Egyptian women marched to the Houses of Parliament. They were led by Madame Doria Shafik, founder of the Bint El Nil (Daughters of the Nile), Egypt's first suffragette movement, and by Madame Ceza Nabarawy, leader of the Feminist Union.

Some women tried to force their way into Parliament, which was in session, but were barred by Parliamentary police.—Reuter.

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